It is Always

the Thing

TIME LIMIT FOR PASTORS.

A VOTE IN ITS FAVOR BY THE NEW-YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

MODIFICATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR EXCEP TIONAL CASES-A SPIRITED DISCUSSION-ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE

Ought it to be abolished or ought it not to be abolished? This question in reserve is the time limit a good thing or a bad thing? This question in regard to the limit of five slowed to a pastor in any one Methodist was the main topic of discussion at the ing of the New-York Conference of the Methodpal Church, at the Union Church, Fortybetween Broadway and Eighth-ave., yesning, the third day of the session. features of the morning's work were the balloting ministerial delegates and the meeting Electoral Conference to ballot for the in hy delegates to the General Conference, which ince through the month. At times the discussions were rather heated, and sometimes they grew a personal, when the speaker became thoroughly

PROBATIONERS RECEIVED

The first of the morning's exercises was a de-At its close, a half-hour later, the consion opened. Bishop William X. Ninde usual, and the first business attended to who were candidates for admission to the Conferere called up individually and collectively The Bishop told them to be earnest an impressive always an Unseen Hearer in your congregation. nd you must bear in mind what He will think of

Sheldon, J. L. Hartsock, Burton E. Smith, E. Montrose, E. J. Potter, J. W. Leadbeater, W. E. Morse, C. B. Conro and J. H. Fyfe.

A WARM DEBATE STARTED.

The Rev. Dr. J. N. Shaffer, of Newburg, obtained red. That this Conference is averse to the re-of the time limit of the pastoral term, or any extension of the same.

This was a signal for immediate and utter con-fusion, about forty of the members of the Conference all clamoring for the floor. The Rev. Dr. James R.



in Claveland, where arrangements might be made for any emergencies in special cases. The next speaker was the Rev. C. H. McAnney, of

solution. Speaking of the good places that some sisters obtained and the harm that might be sught if they were allowed to keep them, he said: When a man comes to a comfortable place he sants to stay there. But what did John the Baptist care about the time limit? His clothes were of camel-skin, the bees were his caterers, and he was always ready to move. But the Church is like the Children of Israel on their way to the Promised Land. If they struck a pleasant grass patch, they wanted to stay there, instead of crossing Jordan. But the Prophet told them that their sins would d them out. Ballington Booth struck a good place for pasture. 'Let India go! Let Africa go! I will in the pastures of the American artisans—the nest pastures on God's footstool. His sins will him out. I do not believe the abolition of the limit means fidelity to humanity. I do not ye that it means fidelity to the Church."

MODIFYING THE MOTION.

This address put the audience in a fairly good humor again, with the exception of a few of its opponents. At this juncture the Rev. J. B. Cross offered the following substitute for the pending res

Resolved, That we, as a conference, believe that the itinerant system of ministerial supply is the best possible system for the Methodist Episcopal Church: that the interests of the Church demand the efficient maintenance of the system; that we believe a time limit of service is essential to the effective administration of the same, and that it should be maintained; but we believe that, while the time limit should be maintained in its integrity, such modifications should be made as would allow sufficient flexibility to meet the needs of exceptional cases.

When this had been proposed the Rev. E. J. Hayses took up the matter with some bitterness.

Haynes took up the matter with some bitterness and spoke against the time limit. He thought that the love of home was a great thing, and that a man bould be allowed to stay in a place just as long as he people cared to have him. A few personalities began to creep into the discussion, and a motion was made and carried to resume the regular business of election.
In order that the necessary number of voters

might answer the roll to insure the election of seven ministerial delegates to the General Conference, the Bishop re-transferred the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson, formerly of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, but now of the Callfornia Conference, who otherwise would have lost his vote on account of his recent transfer to Los Angeles. It was also agreed that the vote of a member who had already attended this year's Conference should be accepted if he were kept away from yesterday's session because of illness. The bal-

question. The Rev. Dr. Shaffer advocated his resolution in favor of the limit, and was followed by the Rev. De Los Luil, of Woodlawn, who took the same position and said in part: "If the time limit is abolished, the Church will suffer. Such a step would create caste preachers—city preachers and country preachers, long-term preachers and short-term preachers. Do you want these invidious distinctions?"

Several other members of the Conference of the Conference

on the matter under discussion, and then it was put to a vote. The original resolution presented by Dr. Shaffer was lost, and the resolution substituted by

the Rev. Mr. Cross was adopted.

THE VOTE FOR DELEGATES. After singing the Doxology, the Conference was missed with the benediction. The tallers in the mean while had been counting the ballots, but their Work was not finished until 2:30 o'clock. The number of votes necessary for an election was 131, and owing to the scattering of many of the votes only ber of votes necessary for an election was 131, and owing to the scattering of many of the votes only four of the seven delegates were elected yesterday. Although the tellers had sworn themselves to secrecy, the result of the election was definitely accretined. The four delegates who secured the requisite number of votes, in the order of their choice, are the Rev. Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University; the Rev. Dr. C. C. McCabe, secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Elias S. Osbon, oresiding elder of the Kingston District, and the Rev. Dr. James M. King, pastor of the Union Church, where the Conference has been held. The Rev. Dr. Abraham J. Falmer, pastor of St. Paul's Church, No. 150 Phila-ave, received 123 votes, lacking only eight of all the conference has been held. The Rev. Dr. Abraham J. Avenue Church in Sing Sing, came next with 12 votes, and the Rev. Morris DrC. Crawford, the President of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society, received ninety-two votes. From the number of votes received by these men. some idea may be formed of the way in which to-day's election for the remaining three delegates will

LAY ELECTORAL CONFERENCE. While the members of the Conference were holding

Lay Conference, elected yesterday morning, were J. A. Punderford, of this city, president, and E. T. Lovatt, of Tarrytown, and H. L. Cookingham, of Red Hook, secretaries. The first business attended



EDUCATION SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY

The afternoon meeting of the General Conference was taken up with the anniversary of the Education Society. The meeting was the most largely attended of any of the afternoon meetings since the session of any of the afternoon meetings since the session began. The Rev. B. C. Warren presided, and addresses were made by the Rev. F. H. Carpenter, associate pastor of Calvary Church, at Seventh-ave, and West One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., the Rev. Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, and the Rev. James M. Yeager, president of the Drew Ladies' Seminary at Carmel. The speeches were mainly appeals for the better education of the children of the Church, and for assistance in the work now being carried on.

The meeting last evening at 7:30 o'clock was the anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. David H. Hanaburgh, of Katonah, presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. George W. Miller, and the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, secretary of the Missionary Society.

RUMOR THAT CONLIN MAY RETIRE.

There was a rumor at Police Headquarters yesterday that Chief Conlin intended to retire soon. It was said that Commissioner Parker had his ap Chief was not at Headquarters, and the only Commissioners there were Messrs. Grant and Andrews. missioners there were Messrs. Grant and Ambards and they had heard nothing of the Chief's rumored intention to retire. Colonel Grant said: "if the Chief intends to retire it is news to me. I have heard nothing about it, nor have I been told, as reported, that Mr. Parker has his application to be retired in his possession. I do not believe there is any truth in the rumor."

"I have not heard a word that the Chief intends to retire at present," said Mr. Andrews.
Inspector Cortright, who was in charge at Police Headquarters, and he did not believe that the Chief had any intention of asking for retirement. Mr. Conlin was not at home yesterday afternoon when a telephone message was sent to his house from Headquarters. Mrs. Conlin said there was positively no truth in the story that her husband was going to retire. Mr. Conlin said there was conlin said he would be at his office to-day.

Police Commissioner Parker, when asked yesterday afternoon retarding the report that he had in his possession an undated letter of resignation from Chief of Police Conlin said:

"It is pure rot. There is not a word of truth in it."

THE CITY MAY BE SUED.

TO CAUSE TROUBLE.

were arrested Thursday night by Acting Captals Kirvey and a squad of officers from the East Fifth-st, station, in the Cooper Union Hotel, were dis-charged by Magistrate Cornell. Emanuel Friend apcharged by Magistrate Corner. Embarson and Frank peared for the proprietors, Charles Horto and Frank Buse. It was developed at the examination that the police had done a most remarkable act in making peared for the property of the examination that the police had done a most remarkable act in making the police had done a most remarkable act in making the raid. The hotel is regularly licensed, and the police went through the house and arrested every-hody whom they found in the rooms, without listening to any explanation. Mr. Friend said that in the group of prisoners were a number of respectable people, who had registered at the hotel in a legal manner.

people, who had registered at the hotel in a legal manner.

The two proprietors were charged with keeping a disorderly house, and Mogistrate Cornell held them for examination.

Several suits for damages will probably be instituted against the city on account of the raid. Among the prisoners in the Essex Market Court were a respectable looking business man of New-Jersey and his daughter. He gave the name of John Smith and his daughter gave the name of John Smith and his daughter gave the name of Annie Smith. He acknowledged that the names were fictificus. He said he came to New-York Thursday night, and had registered in the hotel, and he and his daughter were assigned to separate rooms. When the police made their raid through the hotel his daughter, who was only eighteen years old, was compelled to dress and was locked up in the police station. The man said that the police, who were responsible for this reflection on his daughter's character and upon himself, would be made to suffer.

A MANIAC FIGHTS IN A POLICE STATION.

HE USES A CARVING FORK, AND THREE POLICE-MEN ARE NEEDED TO SUBDUE HIM.

Boulevard. There the man made a ring of mud in the middle of the road and began to jump in and out middle of the road and began to jump in and out of it. Brown tried to arrest him, but the man kept on jumping back and forth so quickly that it was impossible to catch him, and the policeman had to call for help. Policeman Monroe answered Brown's call, and together they succeeded in capturing the man and took him to the West Sixty-eighthest station, where the officers preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against him. He was unable to give his address.

When Policeman Monroe started to search the

HE SAYS HE HAS NOT ANY UNDERSTANDING WITH MR. PLATT

Some of the Republican officials about the City Hall were disturbed yesterday by a report that there Hall were disturbed yesterday by a technical had been a conference between T. C. Platt and President Roosevelt, of the Police Board, and that the two men had joined hands with the understanding that the Legislature would probably pass the amendments to the Bipartisan Police law which three of the Commissioners have asked for in order to give to a majority of the Board the powin order to give to a majority of the Board the powing the power of the Commissioner Grant additionally and the power of the Roosevelt. Commissioner Grant said: "I have seen Mr. Platt and have talked with him about these amendments to the Bipartisan bill. I believe the Board should have the power of making details and that a majority of the Commissioners should have power to promote."

Colonel Grant would not say whether Mr. Platt favored the amendments or whether he had received any assurances that the proposed amendments would be supported by the Legislature. had been a conference between T. C. Platt and

WATCHMAN KILLED BY A FALL.

Henry Wessel, thirty-four years old, of Longwoodave, and the Southern Boulevard, who is employed as a night watchman at a new building in Longwood-ave., near his home, fell a distance of fifteen feet into an excavation for a sewer now in course of

or remaining three delegates will construction on Longwood-ave., at 3 o'clock, yester-day morning.

ORAL CONFERENCE.

of the Conference were holding auditorium of the church, the

A. L. STRASBURGER ACCUSED.

Alvin L. Strasburger, of the firm of Louis Stras burger, Son & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Maiden Lane, was before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon on a charge of beying attempted to bribe James H. Heffernan, a United States Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs. The accused man was held under \$2,000 bail for examination on April 14 at 2 o'clock E. H. Twohey, a United States Customs officer

at Montreal, Canada, says he learned on Sunday that James Baxter, a banker and broker of that city, was about to start for New-York with a number of unset diamonds, with the purpose of nied by James H. Heffernan, a brother officer, came to New-York on the same train with Baxhaving luncheon at the hotel on Monday morning, Baxter, so Officer Heffernan alleges, went to the offices of Louis Strasburger, Son & Co., Heffernan still following. There Baxter, it is alleged, handed in a package, which was subsequently found to contain twenty-two uncut diamonds, valued at about \$3,000, to Alvin L. Strasburger. Officer Heffernan demanded the package, whereupon, he says, he was taken into a rear office by the two men, and Strasburger offered him \$100 as a bribe to keep silent regarding the matter. This is the officer's story. The officer says he reported the matter to Special Treasury Agent E. D. Stokes, of this district, who, after investigation, caused Heffernan to make affidavit regarding the alleged facts, and obtained a warrant for Strasburger's arrest.

It is said that Baxter, in some manner, regarding which the officers are reticent, cluded arrest, and it is believed that he has returned to Montreal. having luncheon at the hotel on Monday morn-

It is said by the customs officials that the diamonds captured are part of 230 unset diamonds, valued at between \$11,000 and \$12,000, which it is known arrived in Montreal from Europe a short time ago.

Alvin L. Strasburger refused to say anything about the case, but his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoeffer, stated that the charge against his ellent was absolutely false.

was absolutely false.

"There is not a shadow of truth in this charge," said ex-Judge Dittenhoeffer, "as we shall certainly show upon the examination."

Louis Strasburger, Son & Co. are dealers in diamonds. They are widely known in the trade.

SALE OF "THE MERCURY" BUILDING.

said that Nos. 1 and 5 Park Row had been bought by the proprietor of a well-known one-cent newapaper of this city, and that then he had purchased
the third mortgage upon No. 3 Park Row, amounting to \$40,00, with the commitent expectation that
this property could also be bought by him in due
course of time. The purchase of the property by the
National Insurance Company of Hartford has put
an end to these expectations. The leases of the two
newspapers occupying the bulling, one for publication and the other for downtown offices, will expire on May 1, 1888. It was said vesterial by one
of the parties in interest that the insurance company
would then erect a ten-story building upon the site.

The dimensions of No. 3 Park Row are Excluded feet.
The dimensions of the Annest extension are Excluded
feet. There are 5,700 square feet in Nos. 1, 3 and 5
Park Row, and the total value, according to recent
purchases, is \$800,000. The old "Heraid" property,
across Annest, 100 square feet less in area, was
bought by H. O. Havemeyer for \$1,20,000.

The circumviances are being generally commented
upon in real estate circles, with the impression that
a "foreign corporation has somehow played havor
with some neatly laid New-York real estate plans.

THE MAYOR DISMISSES THE CHARGES.

LINDENBORN, THE DEFENDANT, WAS ACCUSED

OF CONDUCTING A PRAUDULENT

David Lindenborn, the auctioneer, of No. 7 East the Prevention of Fraudulent Auctions, bought two tioneer said was worth \$100, and one for \$10, which the auctioneer said was worth \$15. The complainant and expert witnesses called by him testified that the ring which was purchased for \$25 was actually worth \$15. and that the one which was bought for \$10 was actually worth \$12.

MR. FITCH ON THE CITY'S BOND ISSUE.

ion as to the failure of capitalists to bid for more eggs, poultry and fish. Now that Lent is about than \$175,500 of the city's 3 per cent gold bonds amounting to \$4,500,814 90, for which proposals were received on Thursday. His statement was written

The best American Hamburg hothouse grapes

than \$175,500 of the city 3 per cent gold bonds amounting to \$4,00,81 99, for which proposals were received on Thursday. His statement was written out deilberately and carefully as follows.

The ability of the corporation of the city of New-York to berrow money is governed by the same rules which apply to business corporations and firms and private individuals. Any business house in the city of New-York which is known to have within a year greatly increased its yearly expenditure, added very largely to its outstanding obligations, and is known to contemplate immense additional expenditures uncertain in amount, and to have in view consolidations with other business houses, whose credit and assets are doubtful, would find difficulty in borrowing money at the same raises at which it had before been able to borrow. The city of New-York is in precisely this silication, with the additional disadvantane that at the same time that these increases are taking place in its debt, its income and the right to control and colect it are being taken away from the city.

Any one who imagines that the city of New-York can go on incurring indebtedness, going into new can go on incurring indebtedness, going into ne

WANTS TO LECTURE THE COMPLAINANT.

Crane. "I arrested this man on the complaint of Prederick Goodridge, living at No. 250 Fifth-ave. Mr. Goodridge does not want pushcarts in front of his house, and has warned a number of them away. This man has not a license. Mr. Goodridge will not This man has not a license. Mr. Goodridge will not appear in court, as he wishes to avoid the notoriety. I too him all I could have done to the man was to have him fined a dollar or two. He said if you could not do better down here he would come here and see you."

"I wish I could get Mr. Goodridge here to talk to him," said Magistrate Crane. "I would tell him no rich man has a right to prevent any poor man from making a living. I am forced to fine this prisoner \$2 because he has not a license, but it is not because Mr. Goodridge wants him punished."

WORK OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY. A stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the

American Bible Society was held at the Bible House on Thursday, Theophilus A. Brouwer in the chair, Many communications were received from foreign lands. Upon recommendation of the Committee on Distribution, appropriations of funds for conducting were made to the society's agencies in the Levant, in China, in Siam and Laos, in Corea, in Persia and in Venezuela; to the Bible Societies' Committee for Japan, to the Bible Society of France, to the Russian Bible Society, to the American Board for Bible Work in Spain and to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Bible work in Bengal, amounting in the aggregate to \$123,73.47. Grants and consignments of books were also made to the value of about \$1,807.45 for circulation at home and abroad.

The issues from the Bible House during the month of March were '2,141 volumes. The total issues from the Bible House during the year ending March 31, 1896, not including those issued in foreign lands, were \$65,702 volumes. Japan, to the Bible Society of France, to the Rus-

CHANDLER LET DOWN EASY.

HE DECLARES THAT THE SENATOR KNEW WHAT

Tuesday, has issued an open letter to Senator Chand-ler, in which he denies many of the statements made Chandler's letter to Senator Lodge. ney declares that the McKinley movement grew spontaneously all over New-Hampshire, and that he did everything in his power to elect the delegawhich Senator Chandler said was for Reed. Mr. names of Presidential candidates should not be men

cord with the feeling that something must be done to show that the party must not be held responsible what Senator Chardler had said about McKinignantly repudiating Senator Chandler's utterances ther of which, their authors believed, could be cided, at the earnest request of the Senator's the convention, but Senator Chandler had retired

The Committee on Resolutions met at 8:30 the next morning, and then for the first time heard the plat form and voted at once unanimously to report it. The assertion that it was arranged or designed to keep it from him a moment is based en tirely on misinformation. He knew something of in thirty minutes of the time when any one else knew it.

McKinley the second choice of the convention you what the resolution was to be, a number of your

server Reed's cause is hopeless, there will hit good and true men from New-Hampshire e for McKinley, and the rest of New-England ollow, and you will unite with the rest of us-olding that we have such a pure and able man, such a stout champion of protection, a grand Republican, for our leader, in slad to learn that Mr. Reed is a himetal-or Mr. Lodge, to whom you make report of the wardship and whom you seem to recognize a manager, has put him on a goldbug plat-in Massachusetts."

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Sadie Gallagher, the four-year-old child of Michael Gallagher, a hostler living at No. 19 Mangin-st., was burned to death early yesterday morning at her home. The child was one of four, the oldest of om is six years old. Her mother went out to a

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

THE CONTROLLER'S OPINION AS TO WHY SO PEW SPRING VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE-FISH MAY

The market yesterday had all the abundance and Controller Fitch yesterday gave a formal opin- variety of spring in the line of fruits, vegetables,

tame pigeons, \$1 75 a dozen; quail, \$4 a dozen; Eng-John Joseph, twenty-three years old, a Greek push-lish snipe, \$1 a dozen; Egyptian quall, \$2 a dozen; cart pedier, living at No. 7 Roosevelt-st., was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon by Policeman Hawley, of the West Thirtiethst. station, on a charge of violating a corporation pair; partridge, \$1 60 a pair; ptarmigan, \$1 a pair; dinance.
"Your Honor," said the policeman to Magistrate \$1.25 a pair; blackcock, \$1.75 a pair; English pheasants, ants, \$2 to a pair; brant, \$2 a pair; wild geese, \$1 25 each; blue-winged teal, \$1 a pair; mallards, \$1 50 a pair; canvasbacks, \$5 a pair; redheads, \$3 a pair; liavre de Grace blackhead ducks, \$1 50 a pair; roast-ling pigs, \$50 each, and sweetbreads, \$5 50 to \$4 a

Green bluefish sell for 18 cents a pound; striped bolling bass, 29 cents; halibut, 29 cents; kinglish, 29 cents, large live bobsier, 29 cents; Spanjash macke-el, 22 cents, large live bobsier, 29 cents; Spanjash macke-el, 22 cents; pampano, 18 cents; green turrie, 25 cents; white bait, 29 cents; saimon, 25 cents; large sea bass, 18 cents; weakfish, 16 cents; large table dressed eeis, 18 cents; weakfish, 16 cents; whitefish, 18 cents; sumon trout, 14 cents, blackfish, 12 cents; flukes, 12 cents; red snappers, 12 cents; sole, 11 cents; flukes, 12 cents; flukes, 12 cents; live codish, 12 cents; flukes, 12 cents; fred snappers, 12 cents; sole, 11 cents; flukes, 20 cents; buck shads, 25 cents each; codfish tongues, 29 cents; a pound; crab meat, 9 cents; fresh mackerel, 35 cents each; herrings, 5 cents a pound; chicken haibut, 29 cents; Long Island kinglish, 30 cents; Southern kinglish, 20 cents; frozen salmon, 25 cents; Western salmon, 30 to 25 cents; Fiorida buck shad, 75 cents each; Florida roe shad, 51 25 each; shad roes, 35 cents a pair; crayfish, 50 cents a hundred; hard crabs, 35 6 a hundred; oyster crabs, 31 25 a quart; prawns, 31 25 a gallon, and scallops, 31 49 a gallon.

Asparagus sells from 40 to 50 cents a bunch; beets. Green bluefish sell for 18 cents a pound; striped

a quart; prawns, \$1.25 a gallon, and scallops, \$1.49 a gallon.

Asparagus sells from 40 to 90 cents a bunch; beets, 10 cents a bunch; artichokes, 25 cents each; Jerusa; 10 cents a bunch; artichokes, 25 cents each; Jerusa; 10 cents a bead; Savoy red and white flower, 15 to 60 cents a head; Savoy red and white cabbage, 10 to 22 cents a head; cucumbers, 20 cents a head; caucmbers, 20 cents a head; caucmbers, 20 cents a duart; fancy caucmber, 10 to 35 cents each; garlic, 15 cents a bunch; pring green onlons, 10 cents a head; savoy red and white onlons, 20 to 30 cents a quart; fancy table celety, 40 cents a bunch; egging the colors, 10 cents a bunch; pring green onlons, 10 cents a duart; red, yellow and white onlons, 20 to 30 cents a quart; red, yellow and white onlons, 20 to 30 cents a quart; red, yellow and white onlons, 20 to 30 cents a quart; red, yellow and white onlons, 20 to 30 cents a duart; pring green peas, 70 cents a bunch; pumpkins, 15 to 25 cents each; Bermuda potatoes, 25 cents a small massure; between the Dock Commissioners had to him about it. He did not wish to say whether the Dock Commissioners had to him about it. He did not wish to say whether the Dock Commissioners had to him about it. He did not wish to say whether the Dock Commissioners had to him about it. He did not wish to say whether the Dock Commissioners had to him about it. He did not wish to say whether the Dock Commissioners had to him about it. He did not wish to say whether the Dock Commissioners had to him about it. He did not wish to say whether the Dock Commissioners had voluted he laid before the cents a duart; gard bunch; pring green onlons, 15 to 60 cents a bunch; pring green onlons, 16 to 60 cents a bunch; pring green onlons, 18 to 60 cents a bunch; pring green onlons, 19 cents a pound; pring green onlons, 19 cents a pound; pring green onlons, 10 cents a bunch; pring green onlons, 10 cents a bunch; pring green plant, 10 to 30 cents a quart; fa

NINGER'S GREAT SKILL.

MANY OF HIS BILLS HAVE REACHED THE

THE MAN'S WONDERFUL PEN WORK - HIS

paper money made by Emanuel Ninger, of Flag-town, N. J., who has at last been found out and put in jail, have reached the New-York Sub-Treasury," said Cashier George W. Marlor yesterday. Ninger was engaged in counterfeiting a great many years. The first production of his that I recall having seen was a twenty-dollar greenback, in 1879. I never saw a ten-dollar bill executed by him, although he is reported to have made bills of that denomination. He kept increasing the value of his notes. After the twenty-dollar bills he made fifty-dollar greenbacks, and then one-hundred-dollar Treasury notes.

"It must have taken him several days-possibly a week-to make each bill. The amount of work on each was almost incredible. The man's gift with the pen was simply wonderful. He copied the vignettes, colored seals and various designs with the utmost fidelity. Yet there was always something lacking from his bills. Sometimes it would be the fine lettering on the back defining the penalty for counterfeiting, and again it would be something else.

of the bill. The counterfeiter understood human nature well enough to know that the face of a bill is always looked at to find out its denomination, and that bank tellers always count piles of bills face up. The paper used by the counterfeiter was an excellent imitation of that used by the Government, and the slik thread found in genuine bills was imitated with ink.

were not made on genuine paper. He might have taken a one-dollar bill and removed the printing by the use of chemicals, and then with his pen converted the paper into a fifty-dollar or a hunconverted the paper into a fifty-dollar or a hundred-dollar bill. I should say that \$200 of his penand-link money reached the Sub-Treasury yearly. It was received from banks, which turned it in for redemption after it had become mutilated, or else presented it with good money in 'bricks' for transfer to other points. The counterfeits would fool almost any bank teller, but they would be spotted by our experts. After they were punctured with the word 'counterfeit' by us, they would be turned over to the Secret Service agents. I said years ago that these counterfeits were made in New-Jersey, because occasionally when they could be traced it was found out that they first made their appearance in the vicinity of the North River ferries.

The best counterfeit at present in existence is that of the two-dollar silver certificate containing the head of the late Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom. It is printed from plates, and is almost perfect. The paper used for the counterfeit is not easy to distinguish from the genuine. It lacks slightly in firmness. The counterfeit first appeared at Milwaukee two years ago. It was spread through the Northwest. Next it got down into the South, and from thence worked up North. For ten years previously there was in circulation a counterfeit of the former design of the two-dollar silver certificate bearing the head of General Winfield Scott Hancock."

THE VACANCY NOT FILLED.

SUCCESSOR IN THE PUBLIC WORKS

The offices of the Department of Public Works in this city were closed yesterday to enable many of the employes of the Department to observe Good Priday, but Commissioner Collis was in his office Friday, but Commissioner Collis was in his office for a short time in the forenoon. He declined to talk about the selection of a man for Deputy Commis-sioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Adelbert H Steele on Tuesday. The officials at the City Hall sald hey could not guess who would be selected for the office of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, Mayor Strong said: "If I knew I wouldn't tell, but I don't know, and so I can't tell."

CANNOT GET FUNDS TRANSFERRED.

Trouble in the Board of Estimate and Apportion-

ment is expected at the next meeting on account of a request by Colonel Waring, the Commissioner of emoval of snow and ice. President Jeroloman, of the Board of Aldermen, has declared that he will oppose the transfer asked for and the Controller is expected to make an objection also. An attempt portionment on Thursday morning failed because the attack of rhoumatism and wanted to be excus attack of rhoumatism and wanted to be excused, and President Barker, of the Tax Department, was so busy hearing people who wanted to swear off personal taxes that he made the same request.

The conditions were the same yesterday morning when the Mayor wanted to have a meeting. Controller Fitch sent word that his rheumatism was so had that he could not be present at the meeting unless it was held in his office in Chambers-st., and the Mayor declared he would not go there. Commissioner Waring had a talk with the Mayor yesterday, and there was a consultation with Mr. Jeroloman and Corporation Counsel Scott, but the meeting to consider the transfer was postponed until Monday at II a. m.

VOLUNTEERS ESTABLISH FORTS.

PLACES WHERE THEY WILL TRAIN CADETS-THE

BOOTHS' RECENT TRIP. Commander Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers, and Mrs. Booth returned to this city yesterday from a trip to Philadelphia and Buffalo, where large meetings were held. At the Buffalo meeting 4,000 people were present. Besides presiding at the meeting, Dr. Albertson, paster of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, also joined the Defenders League auxiliary to the Volunteers. About one hundred additions to the ranks were made in Buffalo. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Booth will start for Chicago, where a meeting will be held in the Audi-torium. They have learned that the Chicago ministers will take a prominent part at this meeting.

'The most important plece of news we have to day," said Mr. Booth yesterday, "is the fact that our first fort has been established. By the unanimous choice of the entire staff of the Volunteer our training garrisons, where cadets are trained, will be called forts. We have obtained the Gospe

will be called forts. We have obtained the Gospel Union Tabernacle, in Thirty-fifth-st., near Broadway, for one year, and it will be known as 'the Volunteer Fort.' The building will hold 1,500 people with the screens removed. Major Watkins has now seventeen Volunteer posts in this city and its vicinity. There is a great cry for the opening of a post in Buffalo."

It has been decided that the title of the new paper and official gazette shall be "The Volunteer Gazette." The first number will appear on April it and will have sixteen pages. The first issue will contain an article by Commander and Mrs. Booth, entitled "The Volunteers, Not a Split-Their Purposes, Their Field, Their Method."

After denying that the Volunteers are to be considered as having "split from any other organization, the article says the Booths found themselves for reasons not mentioned, outside of the old body. Feeling they could neither remain leaders of the old movement nor keep out of "active service for God and souis," they organized the Volunteers. Further on the article says: "Our constitution and rules are as yet unformed, but in them the spirit of militarism will undoubtedly be united with that of fraternal union."

DOCK COMMISSION CONTRACTS. NO COMPLAINT OF THE WAY THEY ARE LET HAS

REACHED THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY. There was a report among the politicians in the

city yesterday that some of the enemies of the pres-ent Dock Commissioners were trying to cause their indictment on the technical ground that they had violated the law in the purchase of supplies without advertising for bids, but at the District-Attorney's Office it was said that no complaints of the kind had been received. Assistant District-Attorney George Gordon Battle, who has charge of the Indictment Bureau, said that if any complaint of that nature were made it would come under his direction, but nothing had been said to him about it. He did not wish to say whether the Dock Commissioners had violated the law in the manner of letting contracts and buying supplies. If any complaints were received, he said, they would be laid before the Grand Jury. The District-Attorney could not move in the matter without a complainant.

The April Grand Jury will be sworn in next Monday, and charged by Recorder Goff. Office it was said that no complaints of the kind

TO BUY-Sunday Tribune

Its readers have the certainty of finding in its columns discussion of clean topics of present interest, treated in a sensible manner, carefully edited and attractively displayed.

To-morrow's issue will bear out its reputation. Among the features of special interest are the following:

Easter on the East Side.

The great part which this Christian festival plays in the lives of the foreign poor.

and

Spring Resort. The marvellous growth and manifold attractions of Atlantic City described by a staff corre-

A Great Winter

spondent. Professor Todd's Eclipse Expedition.

Preparations to observe solar phenomena in Japan next Au-

Tolstoi on Non-Resist-

The latest views of the great Russian writer told in his own

Passover Cleaning Time.

A Jewish custom that gives Colonel Waring's men much

A Great Bridge Building.

Progress on the structure over the East River at Blackwell's Island. A huge terminal embodying novel ideas.

The Peacemakers' Courts

A curious institution among the New-York Indians that dispenses justice without regard to

European Censors.

How the press is throttled in Russia and Turkey, and repressed in other countries.

Handsome Portes Cocheres.

The development of a com-

paratively recent feature in New-

York City houses.

Joseph Jefferson. An interesting sketch of the most popular of American actors.

Women in Yachting.

Some enthusiastic members of the N. Y. Y. C. who own large pleasure craft.

Two full pages devoted to New Jersey readers, with articles on:

A Famous Jersey Family; Fads of Well-Known Jersey-